

AN OVERCOAT FOR AN OLD FRAME HOUSE. STUCCO PROJECTED BY THE HODGES ELECTRIC STUCCO MACHINE.

The views shown herewith are the Louis N. Stix home on Delaware Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Stix is the head of Cincinnati's largest wholesale dry goods establishment.

His home though painted two years ago, again began showing paint requirement and he figured with the concern who always did his paint work—he was surprised to learn the increase in cost for doing this as compared with former bids.

SOME advised him to sell the house and build of more modern fireproof materials, but he found excessive costs for all materials and labor and as the grounds about his home had been laid out in beautiful landscape effects—terraces—lily ponds—fish ponds—rare, costly and beautiful foliage—old and sturdy shade trees—fruit trees—grape vines, berry bushes, etc., etc., and having spent so very many happy years in this home, which in its interior represented every modern comfort, embellished with artistic furnishings, it would have meant a sacrifice and a breaking away of old association to give up this abode. In talking with one of Cincinnati's leading architects, he made the suggestion that it might be wise to stucco the house after making a few alterations, such as changing the porch, steps, etc., and advised Mr. Stix to confer with the Cincinnati Stucco Placing Company, who project all stucco by machines, and who had done considerable of the same kind of work under his specifications. Negotiations were started and contract let and the work was begun without delay. None of the lap siding was removed—tar paper was first tacked over the lap siding, then $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch furring strips were nailed on, after



View No. 1—Front view before any alterations were made or stucco placed.



View No. 2—Corner and south side before alterations.

which "Steelcrete Floor Binder" was nailed and stapled on—this represented a very stiff metal with a mesh $3\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size. The Hodges Electric Stucco Machine embedded this completely in a depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch—all of which was accomplished with one projection (called in plastering parlance one coat work)—as soon as this base coat was being placed, a plasterer followed and rough floated the coat, so as to prepare it for the splatter dash finish effect decided upon—then, after allowing the base coat to become set, after 24 hours it was wet down and the dash finish was dashed on by the machine, which had meanwhile been equipped with the staggered bladed fork spider. It would have been practically impossible to have embedded that large mesh metal lath by hand applied stucco, and the only possible way to have accomplished it, would be by two or perhaps three coat work—imagine then the difference in the saving of time by use of the machine, and "time saved means labor conserved." Furthermore, no hand applied stucco can possibly equal the work of the machine—which compacts the material through the force of the throw, as the blades revolve at the rate of 1,500 R. P. M., the action being centrifugal.

Hand applied stucco registers 5 pounds pressure per square inch. Hodges machine applied stucco



View No. 3—North side, showing steel floor binder in place ready to receive the machine projected stucco base coat. Note manner of placing the scaffolding.

registers 15 to 20 pounds per square inch. Actual proof of above will soon be available through tests recently conducted at the Lewis Institute, Chicago, where one preliminary test of hand and machine applied stucco gave results overwhelmingly in favor of the machine.

The owner of the property is greatly pleased and has added several thousand dollars to the value of his house as a selling proposition—he has eliminated forever all painting expense and frame house upkeep—he has now a fireproof home and can lessen the insurance risk carried—he has added many, many years to the life of his house—the home has been artistically beautified—the discomfort of summer heat will be minimized in the interior by some 18 degrees—his winter fuel saving will be approximately 20 per cent.



View No. 5—Projecting stucco overhead against porch ceiling by using the gooseneck overhead hopper equipment.

A base coat, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in thickness, was applied at an average rate of 18 square yards per hour. A force of 5 men was required for this operation. One man to operate machine at \$1.00 per hour—one man to feed machine at 65 cents per hour—one man to float behind machine at \$1.00 per hour—one man to mix mortar at 65 cents per hour—one man to carry mortar at 65 cents per hour. The total labor cost per hour, \$3.95. The labor cost per square yard for the base coat, about 22 cents. The dash or finish coat, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch deep, was applied at an average rate of 34 square yards per hour. For this operation—one man to operate machine, one man to feed machine, and one man to mix and carry mortar to machine. The labor cost for this operation was less than 7 cents per square yard. The scaffolding used was especially constructed for this



View No. 4—An inexperienced workman (who had been doing the mixing) begged to be allowed to put on some of the finish dash coat work against the porch—he surprised himself and the foreman.

class of work and is, therefore, moved from job to job, with a small deterioration. The erection and moving of scaffolding, costs on an average, 10 cents per square yard.

LOUIS STIX & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions
Seventh, Walnut and Lodge Sts.

New York Office
377 Broadway

Cincinnati, Dec. 18, 1919.

Hodges Stucco Machine Works,
Union Central Tower, City.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in stating that the stuccoing which was done by means of your machine on my home has turned out to be most satisfactory in every respect.

I also take pleasure in stating that the appearance of my home has been tremendously improved and from all appearances I could not possibly ask for a better job.

Yours truly,
LOUIS N. STIX.

NEW HOME OF AN ARCHITECT ON THE CORNER OF WOLD AND DEXTER AVENUES, WALNUT HILLS, CINCIN- NATI, OHIO

Base Coat and Finish Coat Projected with a
Hodges Electric Stucco Machine

Mr. James Gilmore is one of Cincinnati's leading architects, and in building himself a home, he carefully watched every detail of its construction. Having heard of the splendid stucco results on various contracts, all of which were done by machine, he began an investigation and was immediately convinced that the best class of work possible was by machine as against hand applied stucco.

The views on next page show something of its construction, and though the house is not yet entirely completed, enough is shown to prove its distinctive and artistic character. The house measures a total of 500 square yards and it was covered with 27-gauge "Knoburn" metal lath, and as Mr. Gilmore



View No. 6—Front of Stix Home after completion—this view should be compared with View No. 1.



View No. 7—Showing south side and taken from a distance.

in his own specifications originally supposed the stucco would be applied by hand, he specified furring strips of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch depth, but when he learned of the stucco work being done by machine he changed his specifications and furred out with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch strips. It would have been next to impossible to have thoroughly filled his original $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch depth, had the stucco been applied by hand. He discovered that the machine projected stucco was applied with such force that the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in back of metal lath would be entirely filled and the metal lath completely embedded. He specified a depth for the base coat of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.

The total yardage included two chimneys, one being fifteen feet high and the smaller one six feet high.

The base coat crew consisted of two plasterers, one using the machine and the other following to do the floating, the latter handling no material

and merely using his float and darby to rough float the work. In hand applied stucco this plasterer would have used a rod some 6 or 7 feet long to true the surface, whereas in machine applied stucco, the rod is eliminated and all that this plasterer used was a darby made of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by 3-inch lumber, 30 inches long, with a handle to suit; the reason being that the operator of the machine soon trains his eye and the movement of the machine and secures a base coat of even thickness.

Three laborers were used with the two plasterers at the Gilmore house; one feeding the machine, one hoisting the material, and the third for mixing. The two plasterers worked three days of eight hours each. They were Union plasterers and were paid the Union scale of wages of \$1.00 per hour. They thus earned the sum of \$48.00 for the three



View No. 8—Showing north side—this view was taken from the top of the garage and fairly close to show texture of the finish effect—this view emphasizes its being a large house.



View No. 1—Architect Gilmore's house during construction. Adjoining the Gilmore grounds are the 10 tennis courts of the Cincinnati Tennis Club.



View No. 2—East and north view of the Gilmore home.



View No. 3—Front view of Gilmore home still under process of completion. The beautiful texture of the stucco may be noted. This artistic home, when occupied in the Spring of 1920 and when the surrounding grounds are plotted, will be shown in our catalog when issued.

days' work. The three laborers employed with these plasterers on the base coat work, earned 65 cents per hour each, or a total of \$46.80. Total base coat labor cost \$94.80. This makes the cost of the base coat work 19 cents per square yard for labor.

The finish coat consisted of buff colored "Stonekote" for the body of the house and Oyster White colored "Stonekote" between the upper timbered portions.

Three men were required for the finish coat, one plasterer to operate machine, and two laborers; and the depth of the coat projected was $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. These men completed the finish coat work in two days, at a labor cost of \$36.80, making the finish coat labor cost 7 cents per square yard. The total labor cost per square yard for both the base and finish coats was 27 cents per square yard. The cost of the material for the base coat was 15 cents per square yard, and the cost of the "Stonekote," which was shipped from Chicago (which was the material used for the finish coat), was 29 cents per square yard; thus the total cost for labor and material for this architect's house was 70 cents per square yard, and to this should be added 10 cents per square yard for the erection and removal of the scaffolding, which includes the cost of a slight deterioration, being used over and over again, and these figures represent a total for material and labor of 80 cents per square yard for this most excellent and artistic work. Add cost of metal lath, 32 cents per square yard, plus 10 cents for putting it on, represents a total for everything of \$1.22 per square yard.

In using the machine, the base coat is projected in one application so that two and three scratch coats are unnecessary—you can thus note why the machine is a "Time Saver and Labor Conserver," and that the machine will give employment to ten plasterers in the future to every one employed in the past.

JAMES GILMORE
Architect

Gerke Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

December 5, 1919.

Hodges Stucco Machine Works,
Union Central Tower,
Cincinnati, O.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in informing you that the stucco facing applied on the exterior of my new house with the use of your machine, has proved to be a very fine piece of workmanship.

Your machine has given a beautiful texture to the finishing coat, far superior to that of hand dashed work.

Yours truly,

JAMES GILMORE.

"The little machine that does big work, saves time, conserves labor — destined to universal use."

Hodges Stucco Machine Works
Union Central Tower • Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.